Business Notices.

THE LIQUOR-DEALERS AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY.

SOPHISMS OF THE TRIBUNE. SOPHISHS OF THE TRIBUNE.

The Tribune has an ingenious article to show what it considers the unsoun-tness of the argument advanced by the Acti-Prehibitionate—that the Mains Law would be disart out in its effects on great material interests. The editors are forced to concede the truth of the proposition, but they find in it as any generat figurather than against the coercive system. We contend that Prohibition would interfere to a reinous extent with the trade and manufacturing industry of the country—that it ament and the value of the productive industry of the country. The Tribune a mits this storply because it is so evident that denial would be ridiculous. But it a tempts to offer, this evil by showing that the same effect would be produced it mother direction—that gunding would desposar with the disppearance of wines—that prattation and liquous would varie in the country of the country provision. The analysy is not good, because the occupations reserved to are non-productive and heaven the country of to them are interested of the

NEWS ITEMS ON THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

It appears that on Wednesday of last week Mr. W. R. Preston, one of the apothecaries of Portmouth, N. H., was charged in the Police Cours with having sold, on the Sanday evening prespectable civizen of the city, to be used for bathles by his will who was quite sick. The City Marshal Marshall speciable citizen of the city, to be used for bathlog by his wire, who was quite sick. The City Marshal, Mr. Hanscome, was present, and told Mr. Preston that he should prosecute if he permitted the sic shoi to be taken from the score. Mr. Proston said that in consideration of the urgency of the case, he would give the alcohol and await the result. At the trial, the county Solicitor stated that "a pish and evident construction of the law prohibits the sale of all instructs and meltiches into which alcohol extern." On Monday, Judge Odeil ordered Mr. Preston to be bound over for trial before the Supreme Judicial Court, in the sum of \$100.

Abijah Mann, Jr., was written to in behalf of the Liquor Dealers, who desired to know his position on the question of

besits low:

I think that our Legislature may problibit the use of came in our fami ies to save the lives which are now daily suchified by it, while the National Government have no power (except in the Terri ories) to legislate on the subject.

The Liquor Deners were not estaided, out the Temperance wen were. They hold that he was orthodox.

MAINE AND THE LIQUOR LAW.

It is an extraordinary fact, and speaks volumes in favor of the Liquor Dealers' association that the State in which the Liquor law had its origin has lately repudiated the coercive instrumen forded by our fellow citizens that if, under the influence of tem forded by our fellow citizens that if, under the influence of temperary excitement, fanued into a flame by interested parties, they lend their aid to an injudiclous and obnoxious measure, they are willing, in their sober second thoughts, to make annothing the reparation for the temporary injuy indicted, by its repeal. We congraturate our Maine fellow citizens on this noble triumph of right over prejudice, of justice over bigotry, and we doubt not that having followed our sister State in passing this trainy oppressive law, we shall also, in the safrit in which she has copalisted the act of her former legislators, by electing their opponents to places of public confidence and power, and do like

Are you a member of the Temperance party? What a beau-iful this you have! It is to be supposed that with a title so

mutest, and yet signifying so much—with a title so full of premise, and so well adapted to the permanent good of the indi-iduals and to the wants of society—that you could form the catest and the strongest party of the nation.

Temperance is a vicus which has ever commanded the admi-

men, and in emperance a vice which the good men of perance is but another name for thoughtful pratinuous, and indem-perance for nothers excess. Whether these terms be applied to habits of eating drinking, steeping, dressing, thinking, feeling or acting they are silke significant of go do revil, happiness or nisery. What an opp ramity for a great party! Who is there in this wide world that would not be some a member of it? and being so, would not claim special consideration for a position so high, so honomble? Has this been the character of your Tem-perance party? Have you practiced temperance in all things, while you have required it in you neighbor? Have you passed laws for others which you have not healts of to violate yourself? Fare you not often professed to fever oppressive and stignation perance party! Have you practiced temperance in all things, white you have required it in your neighbor? Have you passed have for others which you have not besits ed to violate yourself! have for others which you have not besits ed to violate yourself! have you not often professed to favor oppressive and stignation laws, the gain votes by hartering sith the Temperance cause! When you voted, as a meanier of the legislature, for the Maine law, did you have condence in this measure! did you believe it to be constitutional! Your should be successed in the constitutional in the constitutional to the commended, although it teaches the sed reall itself perjury, upprincipled trifle g, and a scale in the fifth of the top of integrity and humanity. If any

Your attence is certainly to be commended, although teaches the and recil see of perjury, unprincipled triffing, and reckless indifference to honor tategrity and humanity. If an of your associates have acted upon honest motives, how on they atone for the lighting which tarry have inflicted upon a citely by their want of legislative knowledge? Your views of temperance have been strangely and wildly illustrated by acts of intemperance. You have sought to destroy general free dom, that you might lessen not cure, a single evil. You have been will tog to creat follow, that you might lessings of a nation by voluting the Canstitution, so that you might grap the little power of controlling your relighbor's disk. You have not healtsted to destroy the sacred obtigs hours of government and of society, which gaurd the rights of property, of courteet and of personal theory. You have relight in such a movement, and a scorest system of legislation were to be adopted in he mony with such principles, America would some cellipse the 'lid World by a surpassing synality in their tendency and inquisitorial in their practice. If you were right in such a movement, and a scorest system of legislation were to be adopted in he mony with such principles, America would some cellipse the 'lid World by a surpassing synality in the New and the despots of the past world would or ranks as the inherals on the page of his ory. Still no answer. Your continued ellence inclustes a review of the past—we hope a revision of the error. Distrins your other plans of reform, and place your lever of influence where it may be worked by the aid of others—by the aid of all good men. To p dut out a single cril, and to endeavor to stop the mighty current of an eventful world, that it may be only ituateer and turned, and then left the same or worse, is preposterou tolly. While you claim to be a fisted to Temperance in the matter of crink, forget not that temperance in our thins. Let your weapons be reasonable, and society may be elevated.

meet then will not you; ter the continue welly that such men as For the rest, you have found conclusively that such men as Neal Dew are calculated only to disgrace the Femperance cause, not to advance it. The liberal party in this S atc, if placed in power will repeat forthwith, and we hope forever, the illeavised laws which your party have attemped to execute; and henceforth the liberaless will protect our citizens from the misrule of ignorance, and endeavor to promote true temperance by the wise enactments of wisdom, based upon the knowledge of an enlightened age.

THE ALBANY MOVEMENT.

The Albany Aties contains a report of the proceedings of cer tain liquor politicians of the place, and also the address they have thought proper to promulgate. We had occasion yester terday, to speak of these movements, and to show the "fors et origo" whence they proceed. We showed that they were merely the last efforts of disappointed politicians to carry out a preconcerted but hitherto halfied plan of action for the benefit merely the last efforts of disappointed politicians to carry out a preconcered but hitherto bailled plan of action for the benefit of the Soft ticket. We showed that they were instigated by Gel. Vanderpool of Buffalo, why has for some time been real-outly engaged, apparently no behalf of the shour-dealers, but really for the benefit of the shour-dealers, but really for the benefit of the Softs. We do not intend to drug to Col. Vanderpool and his followers that right to independent action which is guaranced to every elitized; but we protest against his assumption of our name, and a cight to speak for our organization. He is at libert to speak for himself and his followers, even though by his course of action he violates his implied piedaes to the convention, of which he was a member that he is not at liberty to use false patences in his indeavor to destroy an organization which he could not corrupt. We speak of Col. Vanderpool personally, because we believe him to be the leading spirit in this factious movement; and because this sort as of the Buffalo and Albany meeting tultion exactly with his programme. In order to show more clearly the nature of the pretences used by these Albany agitators, in justification of their conduct, we will give an extract from their a dress:

"The united Whig and Republican Conventions have not only precented candidates for the Court of Appeals and far Attorney-General piedged to the law, but in the only restriction upon this orbited anothed his properties and pre-ship of the fellowing farma!

"Whereas, certain conventions of politicious in this State have made a party issue upon the law prohibiting the traffic in intexicating biquor, thus wresting its interorestation from the courts, and appealing from the expression of pullar will which dictared said law.

"Resolved That firmly believing the great principle of prohibition to be tight we will resist the attempt now being m use the greatest and the weight of their influence to the candidates we have answell.

"The American party was

rictory to our declared enemies. In attempting to divide our support between candidates of those scattons, we mainly the chance of success to their and our opp ments.

"We are awar that a proposition as been realled y appear of our frience, to support a ficket composed of box sections of the Democratic party; but the suggest in how raised to citi out any response from either side, or to meet the approval of at her of the investment there is no to meet the approval of at her of the investment there is no ment to approve of other of the investment there is no ment to the approval of at her of the investment there is no ment to the approval of at her of the investment there is no ment to the present each as error; must be supported of deliberating we must be:

"The content of last year alone of the case into which set is Governor Seymour was don to the division of wites to the side of how becomes the opportunity of the total of the case to the side of the processing opportunity and the decimal councils and a divide or regardinating.

"It is one to correct we end our coule that we should not a second time repeat that error and defeat hat theke on which only we can rely, for the sake of those who then assisted in both and up in no this oppressive a dissaffing measure which all particular there and treats us an criminals, and against he ambus at daherters of writine if real each as of protection in vice our to combine. In a reality thus we dicked much as laboratives out to combine. In a reality thus we dicked much as laborated of the rest thin each of the case. Which as and are a rections of the case of the cases. Which assume the name others, or to interfer with plans of another is locally to the or or with such a curse of changes in local the case.

the support of the friends of the cause:
or Judie of Appeals (org term). Samuel Sadan.
or Judge of Appeals (short term). Nicholas Hill, Jr.
r Secretary of State. Igner T State.
or Castroller Lemes testeon.
or State Treasurer. Arice S. Phurscon.
r Canal Commissioner. Curtis Haw ey.
or Autories General
or State En. over and Surveyor. John B. Jerrie
r State Prison Inspector. Patrick H. Agun.

"In regard to the S-nate and As-embly, we recommend that exectors in a "Interest support no man for these o aces who not his war to the six satisfactory assurances to be an advofor the repeal of the law."
his is igned by John Waylor and fearte-n other gentlemen, birrors, no doubt, of seeing toeir names in print. We are in-

e Demogratic parts

This is cortainly anything but complimentary to Col. Vande ool and the Constitutional Rights Convention. The acts of the

HATS! CAPS! FURS!-The proprietor of the West Fad Emporium, No 123 Canal-st, calls a tension to his be satisful Fall Fashion for Hars, light, e egant and economic d. A great variety of Ladies' and Children's Fur and Foll Boxsets, fancy Cars, &c.

THE "EXCELSIOR" EXCITEMENT — It could

THE "EXCELSIOR" EXCITEMENT — It could scarcely have been believed, had not the fact been do anosizated, that the introduction of any new style of Hat would produce the fluore clused by Genn's Excelsion. No soft list ever manufacture either at home or around can compare with it. The deep rich and eminently beautiful color, so well adopted to the season, excites universal admiration. Every attempt to imitate it has so far proved aborate. Orders for the Excelsion putt in from the country where it is sepopular as in the metopolis. It is hoped that the arrang must, which have now been made to supply the demand will hereafter prevent any deay in the supply of one others. For sale wholesale

To Silas C. Herring, Esq. - Dear Sir: We no TO SILAS C. HERRING, ESQ.—DEAR SIR: We note by your card in The Times that you staic that you "valuntarily about no "the making the "Wilder Patent Salamander Sate." Peamit us to suggest that you should now "valuntarily about no "the "wilder Patent Salamander Sate." Peamit us to suggest that you should now "valuntarily about no "the "Wilder Patent Salamander Safe." which grade the bask of your branchills setting forth your Frient Champion Safe, for certainly, if your new facent Safe is what you corresent it to be, it does not require "backing up" with the Wilder certificates one the your certificates one the Wilder Salamander and appling them to your seaded Champion Safe. By so doing you will then "villutarly abandon" the "celebysed Wilder Patent Salamander Sate. Into the proper hands, wat Mosser, STEARSS & MARVIN, No. 46 Water st., and ourse vo., sho will warkart it to stand Morke Heart than any other Safe in the world, and who we the only parties su histored to make and self-the same in New York. B. G. Wilder & Co., No 122 Cater st., N. Y.

B. G. Wilder & Co., No. 122 "arer #., N. 1.

GREAT FIRE AT BROCKLYN — New York, Oct.
15. 1825.— Measure, S. C. H. errisu & Co., No. 135 Water-st.,
Gentiem. h: We take pleasure in stating that the "Herrisus's Fairsht Saye" which we purchased from you about a yearne, has been the measus of preserving our books, papers, &c., from file, at the destruction of our Flour Mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th inst.

The Safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and append the contents were found entirely uniquired. We cheoffully recommend your Safes to the public.

HECKER & BROTHER.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN-PROOF OF THE GREAT FIRE IN DROUGHN-FROOF OF THE
DESTITY OF HERRING'S SAFE:

"The undersigned is the person referred to in Messes B. G.
Wilder & Co.'s advertisement of this morning as Messer. Hecker
& Bruther's cierk, and would say that one of the firm of B. G.
Wilder & Co. questioned me in relation to the Safe therein
rentioned, but I never told him the Safe was Wilder? P. teat,
or that any of Herring & Co.'s employees or any other person
over broke off any plates (the Safe was Herring's Patent);
and all the statements in said B. G. Wilder & Co.'s advertisement, as far as relative to their conversation with me respecting
said Safe, are destitute of truth.

"E. T. REAREY, Sup't Island Mills, Brook'yn."
The above-mentioned Safe can be seen with all the original

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN -In answer to the GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN—In answer to the statement of Mr. E. T. REANY. Superintendent of necker & Boother's Mills, which spreared on Thursday morning, we sames the affidavit of Mr. A. J. Harrisutton. The point at issue before the public, who are the more interested in this matter, is, was the "AFS that preserved the books and papers of Hecker & Brother, "Willies" PATEST SAIR. "It is proved to be the case with the Safes that preserved the books, papers and money of Messis. Carrington & Dougherry of Vees at., New-York; Nesses. J. M. Farresild & Co. of Fulton-st. New York; Nesses. J. M. Farresild & Co. of Fulton-st. New York; Nesses. J. M. Farresild & Co. of Fulton-st. New York; Messers. Bacon & Brothers of Simbery, Ct., all of which were claimed by S. C. Hierring as Herring's Satest Safe, and proved on investigation to be Wilder's PATEST SALMANDER.

Patentees and Masufactus ers of Wilder's Patent Sal smandor Safe.

Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New York.

Nuw-Vork, Oct. 18, 1855—I hereby certify that on the after-noon of the 15th inst I called at the place where the recent tire took place in Brocklyn, for the purpose of accertaining the mark on the Safe that saved the books and papers of Messus, thecker & Bruther. I there mat a person in charge who gave me his name as Reary, to who in I made knews my business. He repired deithincly and clearly twice, that the plate on the Safe was marked "Wilders" FATENT.

Sworn to before ms, this 18th day of October 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES. - The subscriber, having FIRE-PROOF SAFES.— The subscriber, having mander S-fe, and having reassigned the light (excludrely secured to him for the State of New-York) to the Patents Arx. made by the tributer of Farent Sark and the light (excludrely secured to him for the State of New-York) to the Patentse. It would be not stated to the Patentse and the Safes, made by me provious to safe reassignment, at reduced prince-having parchase of the right for the United States to make and sall the Champion aske known as Herring's Patent Catanton, warrantee to resist more beat than any other safe known and guaranteed to be free from dampness—a great objection to most other Safes.

Old established depot, Green Back,

Nos. 135, 137 and 132 Water-st., cor. Pine, N. Y.

WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. THINTERS YEARS in use and have sever failed to preserve sew contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes, secured by BRANNAN'S La BELLE LOCK, which ploof against powder and burglars, for sale by STRANNA MARKET STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 145 Water C., New York

LEARY & CO.'S SHAWL DEPARTMENT .- We bave importer for our Fall and Whater sales the finest and best class of GENTS TRAVELING SHAWLS (from patterns farcished by ourselves) ever offered. No such assortment can be found to the country as that displayed at our stores, Astor House, Bloadway LEART & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS .- Just received from Anction a large stock of Rich Si ks, which we shall offer at 6 and 6,6 worth one do lar per yard.
S. & M. E. Towas & Co., Columbian Hall, 281 Grander

SUPERIOR WINTER CLOTHING -Fresh, fashion

CLOAKS and TALMAS, of all the latest Paris oca 3o per cent less than any other home in the cit.

Columbian Hall, No. 26 Grandert.

CERTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES OF rvery description, the best assortment in the city, for asic by Importers and Manufacturers, no. 391 Broadway.

THE BEST CARPET ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY.—Medallion Carpete Volvat, Witou, Three P'y and ingram Carpete I fab a Cover, Mate, Oil Coutes, Druggete State 'a pers and Rode. The best Carpete are the cheapert in the end. We have no old mock on band.

ANTHER DENELLY, No. 98 Bowery.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!! Superb Mccallion Velvet Carpets from the Paris Exhibition English Brussels, 8 per yard. 50 600 yerds Ingrains, 3/6, 4/ and 5/ per yard at Hik-M Abunasus's, No. 39 Bowery.

KID GLOVES: KID GLOVES!! E. H. LEAD LEAD Ladies' superior Kid Gloves, will open this day one case Lucies' superior Kid Gloves, which they will sel at 5; orth 7). Also a large lot of Cambric Handkarchiers at haf

EVANS'S CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 66 and 66 Fulcoust. Fashioushle Dress and Frock Costs, \$3; dine Dress Costs, \$5; splexidid Black Cloth shanghse Overcosts, \$2; ribbed Beaver Overcosts, \$3; Cassimere Pants, \$2, up-

LOOK !- OVERCOATS and TALMAS! of cloths. Photo, Eibbed Seaves, Lion skin Nigger heads, Norwegias and Exquisions conting he, from \$4.50 to \$2. Pants a great va-ting \$2 to \$8. Verst of rich Velvats, Cash overs. Mare Ac-tique. &c., \$3.0 \$10. Boys' Ciothing. Shawis, Furnishing Goeds, Trunks, he, equally lows 4 Oak dail. Die Geoof & son. Nos 54 and 85 Fu ton-st.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS!

Manufac ured by
JOHN F. WAKE & CO.,
No. 187 Canal-s., new Varick-st.
Fally warrantes for tone, and workmanship equal to any in
he city, and 30 per cent, less then Brandway prices.
N. B.—Second and Plance at great bargains

TAKE ON WISDOM .- Among the many annoy ances one daily meets no e is in revex time that to went allieffing or awawardy made abo. These who patronize Cax TR LL, No. 36 Bosec, hever realize the inconvenience, as at Caxire, L's Gattens are most in a most surerief manner, by to very best majorials, and soid at twelve and four sens still has per pair. Our readers should remember Caxventt's address.

50,000 GOLD-BORDERED and TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADAS as great bersains: these and Musin Curtains from another; Broestel es, Sain De Lalues, Cornices, Bands, Priss Brases, Buff and White Lineas, Shada Trimmings, Unsolstery Goods, at piles defying competition. The public are holstery Goods, at prices defying competition. The public as invited to call and examine before purchasing.

W. O. Janes. Nos. 456 and 458 Pearles.

CARPETING AND OIL-CLOTHS. - A complete Ruck of Veivet and Tapestry Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain, an Floor Oil-Ctochs. For sale low for Casil. Bailly & Bros., No. 45t Pearlet.

Mr. BRADY'S SPEECH upon the trial of Ald Hearick, well be published entire to The Sunday ATLAS of To Morrow, it is the only full report of that mesterly perform-ance that was taken.

AUCTION PURCHASES .- French China Tea Sets, rining Sets, Vacca, Cups and Sancers, Terra Cotta, Parian Figures, Sinc Canton China Glassware, Chamber Sets, &c., at very low prices. Davis Collamore, No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-st.

B L A N K · E T S · English Blankets (large size) 64 25 per pair.
PRIERSON & HUMPHARY,
No 379 Stockway,
Corner of White-st. CLOCKS! CLOCKS!!!-The largest assortment of Paris Clocks over offered in New York, ov. 200 different models. Fricos moderats. W. J. P. Datley & Co., Marb's Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

EMPROIDERIES! EMBROIDERIES!!- Just reorived from anction: five cases of rich Colors, Under Sieves, Setts, Bands, Figuricings, &c., which will be sold at one has their real value.

E. H. Leadseates & Co.
No. 347 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES!-FRENCH and ENGLISH of the newest designs, comprising a veriety that is without a parallel in any one store on either side of the Atlantic. Warble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN CARPETING.
Good Bruser's 9'cens per yard.
All other Goods at equally low prices.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY.
No. 37s Brondway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM

English, French, German, and American Goods, Novelties, ass Tors, No. 345 Broadway.

C A R P E T S.

HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE, 6 per yard.
All other Goods at equally low prices.
PRIERSON & HUMPRESY,
No. 319 Broadway. To Housekeepers .- We have just opened for

e Fall trade out important as of French China Disner, Des-ert and Tan Sers and have now on exhibiton some very race ad unique styles.

Marbie Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. GIFTS AND PRESENTS .- Just received and for

sale at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Ladies' Revi Cules, Necklaces, Telist Cases, Jet Bracciets, Traveling Sas kets, Fains, Perfumers, and Soaps; are overy variety of Toys Golls and Games, et Rodens's Faincy Baraar, 49 Braadway

TEA. COFFEE AND SUGAR.-Unquestionably the

HANDSOME BOOTS AND GAITERS -WATKINS, No. 114 Folion at off-raindness rite to purchasers not funcionation. His boots are muce in the latest Parisina styles and are warrantee to do not service. There is no place where so much value can be out for the money as at WATKIMS'S.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-The important SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—The important fact is beginning to be understood that SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES, running at double speed, do so much more work in a day, and do it so much better than any other machines, the no other kind is worth taking as a gift. Fire manufacture of Singer's Machines has been doubled within a morth, and yet the demand more than beep pace with the interest. For every description of sewing they are unapproachable.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

Rich BRONZE CLOCKS, CANDELABRAS, DONNER and Tea Sers, received this day per ship Switzerland, together with a creat variety of French Fascy Goots of entirely new designs—for sale cheap. Also, a large and beam full assortment of Champatters and Gas Fixtuage.

E V. HAUGHWOUT, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway. GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—We have now in store a large stock of Fall Importations, comprising Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting Floor Ovicioths, &c. which we are offering at very low rates for cash. Rich Brussels 7; and 8; per yard. SMITH & LOUNSSERRY, No. 426 Broadway, new Grandet.

ROGERS & CO .- IMPORTANT TO PARENTS .-Deterained to deserve and command the enston of all judicious parents who have sons to civities, Rockes & Co., corner of Fuiron and Nassan-ste, have cut down their prices for School and Dress Suits Boys. Overcoats. Taimas, Cloaks, Oversacks, &c., to the very lowest figures which an immense general cash socious will permit. Call and examine their extensive Fall stock for Men and Boys. Every article has its lowest price attached to it in plain figures.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE.

ON THE ECROPEAN PLAN.
ON THE ECROPEAN PLAN.
Broadway, corner of Houston-st.
This new and large Hovel, newly furnished and in thorough order, with all the conveniences of the highest-priced hotels, offers to travelers and the public, including famili-s, ananypassed accomm orderions at lower rates than can be afforded by any other first class hotel.
SIDNEY KOPMAN. Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh,

Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and other affectors of the image and chest cared by Inhustion, load and general treatment. Inhustion alone will fall be dure most of these discussed in caring the most of these discussed in caring them. There facts are proved by the previous trial elsewhere of the speciary of Inhustion failing to reflexe Mr. Zimend of Penn, if Sheuma of New Yers, and hous of others. As a proof of Dr. Hearl's combined treatment he refers to the cure of Mr. Colburn, No. 428 Sreadway; F. Siebbin, New York, and S. W. Rice and wife. Hartford, Conn. Norvous, chronic acroficious, and afficians of the generality system, tax the constitution to such an extent as to remer it as capable to taberculous and cher chronic diseases. The Doctor's introductry work on the Cane and One of these diseases will be sent free to any address. The afficied with any disease can apply with a cortainty of relief to

No 850 Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

Fatients at a distance treated by mril.

Dr. S. S. Firch, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption," &c. Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sun-ésy excepted) from 9 until 5 o'clock, treats Consumption, Asth-na, Discusse of the Heart, and all Chronic Discusses of Malce and Females. Consultation free.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .- Astonishing curs of an a seess presounced incurable by the faculty. ROBBET PASLETT of Cumber and, Maine, was afficted for three years with an absence in the sum and was about to nave the limb amputated but was recommended Houlow and Oist-NEAT and PHLIS, which completely feeled it. Sold at the Millian and the seed of the seed per bex or pot.

Wigs! Wigs!! Wigs!!!

Five thousand of those fine \$10 Wigs and Touries at Mentuart & Co., No 27 Mai sectane made of the very best materials warranted not to shrink or charge color and with their

warranted into a shrink or charge color and with their

as y lavened improvements entirely defr detection, and are

is thout charget superior to all others. Back and Front Braids,

Sands, Curis. &c., wholesale and retail.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES rand prountment above all competition. A sette of elegand circular apartments for applying his famous Dyn, the greatest toodard article of its kind throughout the world. His new cyle of Wites and Tourness are perfection itself. Wholesale set trails it Calistanoso's, No. 6 Apter House.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE!!-- If half we see in the IMPORTANT IF TRUE!!—If half we see in the Phillodelphis Baltimore and Washington papers is true, then he Pr.f. C. On Gaarn of Phi adelphis mide the most may release discovery the word has yet seen. We notice the name of the Hrn John Williamson, whose wife was cured in one day, though she could not walk when she began to use it. Many have been taken off their crutches in a single night. Latter first it a socihing balan, and teething infants are at once it will be it.

we find it a Robbing value of the Application of Prof. when it Mydical Cures by the Application of Prof. Charles De Grath's Electric Oil.

Charles De Grath's Electric Oil.

re is ved by it.

Wonderful Medical Currs by the Application of Prof.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1855.

Advertisements for THE TRIBUNK of Monday ought to be sent in before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

The question of admitting the classis of North Carolina came up again yesterday morning in the general synod of the Reformed Dutch church The discussion lasted during the whole of the morning session, and was terminated by the Rev-Pr. Bethune offering a preamble and resolutions kindly requesting the classis of North Carolina to withdraw, which was adopted by a vote of 55 to 34. The synod adjourned last evening sine die

THE DUTY OF TEMPERANCE MEN. After three years of struggle, we have at length a Prohibitory Liquor Law in our State. It has been operative for nearly four months past-or would have been but for the conspiracy of Mayors, Judges, District Attorneys, &c., to embarrass its execution and nullify its provisions. This conspirnev has paralyzed it in this city and to some extent in other portions of the State, so that but a fraction of its natural good effects have yet been realized. Still, at least these benefits are obvious to

the careful observer:

I. We are freed from the evil, the reproach and shame of the License system. Men still sell liquor as a beverage; but they do it in defiance of the statute-in defiance of the best exertions of the Legislature and Governor. They do it knowing that their business is condemned by public sentiment, and that the best portion of the community most emphatically reprobate it. They do it knowing that justice is on their track, and with a shivering consciousness that it will surely overtake them. They do it saying that the Prohibitory Law is inoperative, unconstitutional and unsustained by public sentiment; but their acts give the lie to their words. If the act is inoperative, why do they work so hard for its repeal? If it is unconstitutional, why wish it repealed! An unconstitutional act is dead-powerless-still-born : you might as sensibly repeal last Winter. Their exertions to overthrow it prove it both constitutional and operative, even in their own estimation. And while they say it is unsustained by public sentiment, who ever heard them propose to submit the question of its continuance or overthrow to a direct popular vote?

II. Men who sell Liquor are now ebliged to know well with whom they deal, and take care that they secure their pay. The law has done collecting their debts or enforcing their contracts And this circumstance of itself tends to drive men of substance out of the business and seriously cripple and restrict the wholesale Liquor Traffic. III. The whole Traffic in Intoxicating Bev.

erages, except in a few rum-ridden localities, is under bonds for good behavior. The taverus and wet groceries," which were formerly scenes of daily riot and dens of profane ribaldry, now sell liquor, if at all, with great secreey and circumspection. It won't do to have them surrounded day and night by all the "sors of Belial" in the township, as they formerly were with impunity. The keeper puts his liquor down cellar, behind a close partition, or in some sort of coal-hole, and tells his thirsty customers that they must drink and go quietly away, or he will have to stop selling. Thus time is saved, quarrels prevented, and the evil consequences of tippling greatly dimin ished.

IV. Drunkards obtain liquor far less freely and frequently than they formerly did. Even the rumsellers admit that more should not be sold to a man who has 'had enough'-thus doubling on their track and repudiating their favorite idea of "Moral "Sussion." Not even Judge Brown has ventured to pronounce invalid to much of the act as forbids and punishes sales of Liquor to drunkards. The tive comfort in many families hitherto cursed' through drunkenness, with phrenzy, destitution

and despair. V. Whole townships have been swept clean of the pestilent source of "Intemperance, Pauperism " and Crime ;" whole counties are but slightly and stealthily cursed with it. Where barrels were formerly sold, quarts are new with difficulty smuggled into circulation. And only the attempts of Judges Brown, Dean, Morris and one or two others to nullify the law have prevented its complete and triumphant enforcement throughout seven-eighths of the State.

-In view of these facts, we appeal to the Temperance men of New-York to awake to the issue new forced upon us, and do their utmost in the Election just at hand. They see what tremendous exertions are being made by the Liquor-dealers, atd how they have dragooned the Hard and Soft parties into complete subserviency to their sims. Ought they not to be aroused by this spectacle to extraordinary exertions? We have candidates for Judges of Appeals and

Attorney General nominated by the State Temperance Convention and worthy of our support. We have no candidates for other State offices, and each Temperance voter will cast his ballot for these offices according to his political sympathies or personal predilections. We have candidates for District Judges, for Senators and Assembly men in most Districts, and should have in all. We entreat every Prohibitionist not to sleep after reading this article before he has ascertained which of the candidates for these offices in nomination in his District is right on Prohibition ; and if in any case there be none such, let him, in concert with other Temperance men, take immediate and efficient measures to supply them. Let no Prohibitionist east his vote for an Appeal or District Judge, a Senator or Assemblyman, whom he does not knew to be right on Prohibition; and let none wait till the day of Election to discover candidates worthy of his suffrage. Now is the time-short at best-for preparation: soon to be followed by the struggle and the triumph.

GROVER vs. TRUTH.

Mr. Martin Grover was formerly a Member of Congress from Allegany County in our State, and has been once or twice a Delegate to the Demoeratic National Convention. He was a bitter Barnburner, and has professed the most intense sympathy with the effort to exclude Slavery by positive legislation from the New Territories. He helped defeat the Democratic State Ticket in 1847 simply because (as he and his confederates alleged) the Syracuse Convention which nomirated it laid on the table Mr. D. Dudley Field's resolve that Slavery should be excluded from the Territories. Yet Mr. Grover made a speech ia support of the Soft ticket in Tammany on Thursday evening, wherein he is reported to have said of the Republican party :

of the Republican party:

"They tell us that there have been usurpatious perpetrated in Kansas by the citizens of a neighboring State, and that the elective franchise has been trifled with. There may be some truth in that; and so far as that goes men of all parties throughout the State of New-York, throughout the whole North—ay, and the South too—will unite in condemning it, and in leaving the question of Slavery to be settled by the bona fide settlers of the Terripory." settlers of the Territory.

-Now, Mr. Grover had just before intimated that he reads THE TRIBUNE daily; consequently, he carnot plead ignorance of the truth in the premises. We hold that the assertion we have italicised above is not merely untrue but that it is consciously. wickedly false, and intended to mislead the electors of our State in regard to the most important question to be affected by the result of our approaching election. We say that it is consciously false be-

I. No Southern convention, meeting, legislative resolve or Governor's message, has condemned those usurpations of power in Kansas by invaders from Missouri. On the contrary, the address of the Convention of Missouri slaveholders at Lexington significantly alludes to those very outrages, and holds them justified by the necessity of the case and by the projection of bona fide settlers into Kansas by Eastern Emigration Societies. And this scandalous defense of a most flagitious usurpation is virtually adopted and repeated by Gov. eymour in his late speech in this very Tammany Hall, at the last "Soft" meeting prior to that addressed by Mr. Grover.

II. The Union at Washington, holding the position of National organ of the Soft Shells, has never exposed nor reprobated the repeated outrages by armed and drilled bands from Missouri on the Right of Suffrage and "Popular Sovereignty" of the settlers in Kansas. On the contrary, its influence has constantly been exerted in their sup-

port and justification.

111. The tone of the Southern journals, several hundred in number, stamps Mr. Grover's assertion untrue. We exchange with two or three hundred of them, and not one among them condemns the conduct of Stringfellow & Co. in subversion of the liberties of Kansas. The only apparent and partial exceptions are The Intelligencer and The Democrat, St. Louis-both inflexibly though quietly hostile to Slavery in Missouri as well as in Kansas. These are in fact Northern journals, supported by Free Labor patronage, though printed just across

the State line. IV. Of the hundred or more Members of Con. gress (including Senstors) already chosen from the Slave States, not one, even of those who opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compact, has avowed himself in favor of that course which Mr. Grover says "the whole South" will take. We trust half a dozen of them will vote right on the question: but not one of them has yet ventured to say he will.

- But we weary of piling proof upon proof of the untruth of Mr. Grover's assertion. The man has deserted the principles he long professed to cherish, in order to cling to his party. Many have hoped better things of him-hoped only to be keenly disappointed. He will have to evince integrity and fidelity to principle in order to disappoint

FROM THE CRIMEA. We have sought carefully through the files of

European journals, which reached us late yesterlay afternoon by way of Boston, for any decisive indications as to the course of the Crimean campaign, and we must confess have sought nearly in vain. Perhaps the most important fact established is that the Allies have been able repeatedly to peretrate into the valley of the upper Belbek without meeting with any resistance in the moun. tain passes between that valley and that of Baidar. This shows what is the real defensive position of the Russians on their left flank. From Aitodor and Mangup Kale, a steep line of rocky hights runs, by Chufut Kale (the Jewish suburb of Bakseshirai) to Sympheropol, where it loses itself in the plain. This ridge, steep toward the south-east, as all mountains in the Crimes are, consequences are peace, competence and compara. I slopes off very gently toward the north-west, form-

ing a plateau which extends uninterruptedly to the a a toward the west, while on the north it gradually loses itself in the lower steppes of the Northern Crimes. The rocks forming the edge of this plateau toward the south-east, and the plateau itself, are pierced by a few passes only, principally where the Belbek, the Katsha, the Alma, and their tributaries, force their passage toward the sea. Thus, while the ridge itself. at least as far as Chufut Kale, may be considered impassable to troops, the few passes lessing through it form defiles easily defended, and which, if intrenched, may be considered as almost impregnable. The line from Mackenzie by Aitodor to Chufut Kale is rather more than fifteen miles, which is certainly a good length of front; but the main points of possible attack being known, the mass of the troops can be stationed toward the rear, so as to be able to march down to any meaaced point. It is certainly a disadvantage that Bakshiserai, the nearest chief depot, is situated almost in the very front of defense, and another disadvantage, that Sympheropol, the principal depot of the whole Crimen, and in fact the whole line of retreat, is situated in the prolongation of the f. out. not behind it; but the greatest disadvantage is that the whole of this line can be turned by a few days'

Our readers may remember we stated long ago, all the possible modes of turning the Russian position and that even then the more advantageous course seemed to be a turning march by Alushta, along he coast, round by the Chatyr Dagh, and down the valley of the Salghir direct upon Sympheropol. What we then stated is still our opinion, and the late events, together with the certainty now ac. quired respecting the Russian defensive position. ave still more confirmed it.

All the possible approaches to the Russian position from the south and south-east are by mere Tartar country-roads or sheep-tracks, unfit for the movements of an army in a season when rain may be expected, as a day's rain renders them completely impassable. There are two highroads only, that from Traktir bridge to Mackenzie's and that from Alushta to Sympheropol. It is true the French are constructing roads toward Aitodor, but to make a road before operating on it would be to give up operations for this year at once. Now, however a mscadamized road may be spoiled, cut up and destroyed, it can always be easily repaired in a country rich in stone and wood, such as the south-eastern coast and hills of the Crimes. Thus, if it can be shown that the road by Alushta is acceptable on military grounds, it must certainly have the preference before all other approaches to the Russian position.

The Upper Belbek is open to the French, be-

cause they have been there. From the Upper Belbek

there are several country roads toward the Upper

Katsha: thence others lead into the valley of the Upper Alma, and the country' between the Upper Aims, the Upper Salghir and the coast is intersected by more roads and paths, encirelling Chatyr Dagh on all sides, than any other part of the Crimean hills. The distance from Baidar valley to the village of Salghir, on the river of that name and on the northern foot of Chatyr Dagh, is about thirty miles, an extent of front not large for a country of Alpine conformation and with comparatively few passes from valley to valley. In the Alpiae and Spanish mountain-wars, armies of less strength than the Allies could spare, were almost always expected to occupy far more ground. As the impracticability of the roads in that neighborhood is confined to artillery only, and but partially to cavalry, while infantry and light cavalry would everywhere be able to move, though perhaps after rains with difficulty; and as plenty of passes lead down toward the south coast, thus securing the retreat, there could be no difficulty in gradually extending the allied outpost as far as the Upper Alma, keeping supports of infantry. and perhaps mountain artitlery among the hills to the rear, and pushing a column along the coast toward Alushta. If this has been carried out, and the Russian position thoroughly reconnoitered, the system of false attacks would have to be extensively employed, until finally the chief column advances upon the pass of the Chatyr Dagh, where no doubt it will find itself arrested by strong intrenchments well guarded. But here the detachments of the Upper Katsha and Alma would be ready to march by the country roads down into the valley of the Salgbir, and turn these intrenchments. This might be done, unless the season be too far advanced; it is nothing more than what has been done in every instance of mountain warfare. That this movement, if properly executed, would force the Russians to open the pass, is certain; and at every point where the Russians make a stand it can be repeated, until the whole of the Salghir valley as far as Sympheropol, where the plain begins, is opened; and then either the Russians would have to offer battle, or to retreat in baste.

There are only three reasons why the allied generals may avoid this course of action. First, the Russians might, while the main force of the Allies is on the south coast, detach a strong body from any point of their position, and by the Upper Belbek and Katcha, march upon the hills, cross them and descend to the coast road, thus cutting off and turning the position of the allied army intended to turn them. This maneuver wouldhowever, be so full of risk to the corps executing it, that it is not likely to be attempted. The allied roops cut off by it, would be able to reembark on board the fleets, which would of necessity have to be about the south coast during the whole of the operation, or to march toward Kertch, where no troops of equal strength could stop them on the road. And if the troops remaining west of the Russian corps that would have so descended to the coast, were to attack it in flank and rear, its doom would soon be fixed.

Then it may be possible that while the main body of the Allies is engaged in an opera tion which cannot be decided in less than six or eight days, the main body of the Russians may attack the troops left to defend Chernaya, Balaklava and Intermann. But bere . sufficient force could be left, and the Russiana have a too lively remembrance of previous attempts of the kind to repeat them readily. Besides, if their main body should be defeated there, while their rear is menaced from Eupatoria and from Alushta, their retreat would be a route ending at Perckop only. And even if they were to succeed what then? Sympheropol, Bakshiserai, &c., would be almost sure to fall, all their magazines would be lost and they would be in Sevastopol again. but without stores and without communication with the interior, the armies of Alushta and Eupateria being in possession of the Crimes. 'Thus, in any case, the march by alushta, even if not altogether successful, could not end in disaster so long as the present forces of the Allies were well managed, and the plan properly executed. A third difficulty might be found in the weather and the alvanced eceson. As to this we can only say, that if it had